A CONFLICT WITH THE ARGENTINE BELIEVED TO BE INDVITABLE.

Most of Bouth America May Be Involved in the Fight-The Old-time Dispute Over the Boundary Line Causing Increasing Irritation-Millions of Bollars Appropriated for War Material and Tens of Thousands of Men Sent to the Frontier on Both Sides.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 20.-It is the belief of many of the best informed people of this city that the long-standing trouble between Argentins and Chili over the boundary line between the two nations will culminate variare within six months. It is the hope of every one interested in the arts of peace that American Government, either through its Ministers accredited to the two Governments, as was done on a former occasion of the kind, or by direct action of the Department of State, will, by a friendly offer of good offices, inter-vene to prevent the strife, though it is by no means certain that in the present condition of affairs the offer of mediation would be acceptable to either of the two nations. Indeed, so intense is the feeling in each country over the boundary dispute that no one here would be at all surprised should some overt act precipitate the conflict at any moment.

The fight (now waged on paper only) is for the possession of certain parcels of Patagonia desert and Tierra del Fuego prairie. It is the usual thing for the foreigners who discuss the matter to say that the land in dispute is "not worth the price of the powder that would be burned" in the impending conflict. This is not quite true, but the actual value of the land is not very great, and the real cause of the illfeeling between the two people is due to a matter of principle that ought to be settled one way or the other for all time. If that cannot be done without a war, then, perhaps, the sconer the fighting begins the better, because no permanent peace, such as the development of the two countries demands, can be had until this matter is definitely determined.

The trouble really began on April 21, 1843, when a Chillan man-of-war unfurled the tricolored flag on the site occupied by Sarmiento's colony that starved to death-Port Famine, in the Strait of Magellap, "thus taking posses sion in the name of Chili of the Straits of Magallanes," as the old Chilian record says. Before that date no successful settlement had made in any part of Patagonia south of the Rio Negro on the Atlantic side. As THE Sun told after one of its reporters had visited the region, the Chilian colony was a penal settlement, and it was so maintained until Nov. 10, 1877, when the convicts and the rank and file of their guards mutinied and fied away across the desert toward the Argentine settlements, where a molety of them eventually arrived. Although no attempt was made to reestablish the prison, the colony was continued. t even flourished the more after the removal of the prison, because during the years that it had existed it had become a port of call for various lines of steamers running between Europe and the west coast of the continent; because placer gold had been found in the stream on which the town stood and elsewhere in the region; because it was headquarters for the Antarctic whaling and sealing fleet, and be-cause the land of the Patagonia, desert though it was, had been found fit for the support of eattle and sheep, especially sheep.

Now, without deciding on the intrinsic nerits of Chill's right to settle a colony on the unoccupied land bordering the Strait of Masellan and lying east of the main range of the Andes, it is certain that the citizens of the Argentine regarded the settlement as a Chilian and-grabbing scheme, and resented it all the re for the reason that they were not in condition to oust the colony. They made no fight, but they "rushed into print," so to speak, with-out limit. The old Spanish documents were reprinted and circulated to prove that during the Spanish colony days the Argentine viceroyal Government had included all of Patais down to the strait and all the islands to the south. Chili, as a colony, had occupied only the narrow strip of soil between the Andes and the Pacific down to the strait and no further. Every citizen of Argentina read or heard read those verbatim copies of documents, and every citizen felt himself outraged by what was believed to be the land-grabbing proclivities of Chili. But, as said, nothing was done about it beyond the oral and documentary protesting. Argentina had other matters tions and the Tehuelche and other Indian tribes of the desert plains to the south and

west of the settlements. So Chill, to make good her claim to the

Meantime—it was in 1876—the Argentine Government had begun to take possession down that way also. A Frenchman who understood the fish and oil business got a concession from the Argentine Government that gave him an island in the Santa Cruz River, and an acclusive right to carry on the fish and oil business there. He took down houses, kettles for oil, fish nuts, &c., and set up the business. The Chillans sent up a war ship when they heard of that, and ran the Frenchman out of the country.

curious Welsh settlement on the Chubut River, of which The Sun has told, was not disturbed by Chill.

However, the hatred of Chill steadily grew in the breasts of the Arventines, and by 1881 they were at a beat where a fight seemed inevitable, but better counsels prevailed and a treaty was made whereby the dividing line was to follow the Andes down to the last peak and from there was to run cast across to the crest of a little sugar-loaf hill on Cape Virgin. Chill was to have everything west and south of this line. But that was not all. There del Fuego was now found to have value as pasture land, at least, and so it was divided by a line to run southerly from the sugar loaf on Cape Virgin to a monument planted on the shore of Ushnaia Bay in the Beagle Channel on the south side of Terra del Fuego west of this line. She also got all of the islands south of Tierra del Fuego, while Staten Island, east of Tierra del Fuego, while Staten Island, east of Tierra del Fuego, went to the Argentine.

Of course this line was a compromise, and so neither nation was fully satisfied. The Chilians had come to regard all Pataconia as theirs by virtue of the settlement in the straits. That they were to have all of the water of the arraits region there was no question among Chilians. Nevertheless, when they came to read over the trivaty they had signed they found the south boundary line of the Argentine crossed one of the bars that int out to the north from the straits, and so the Argentines possessed a most excellent port on the straits. That would never do, the Chilians said, for the one object that had controlled them in settling on the strait was the control of that highway from the east to the west. On the other hand, the treaty could be interpreted to mean that the Andean boundary line was to follow not the crests of the highest peaks or the line of the and divide, but the springs of water where the rivers flowing east had their sources. That is to say, Chili got the divide.

As for the Argentine people, they were bitterly di

DOES CHILI MEAN WAR? divide instead of at the sources of the Argen-

Commissioners were appointed by both nations to locate monuments to show the dividing points in each of the Andean masses, and some the heasuressive part of the Chillan populace to claim that the sources of the Arentine rivers must still be considered the coints marking the was abandoned by Argentina without anything in return. When the patriotic Argentine without anything in return with the control of the marking in return with the control of the control of the control of mind. Chill wested to return the provinces of Tacna and Arica conditionally until 1805, and then the clithers there were to hold an election to deced whether they would return to Peru or remain with Chill., But no main under the control of Chill. In 1815 of the acknowledged fact that they would vote overwhelmingly to return to Peru over the chance in which with the control of Chill. In 1815 of the acknowledged fact that they would vote overwhelmingly to return to Peru over the chance in which we have been controlled in the patriol of the control of th

one at the south, while 30,000 National Guards have been ordered into the field with the regu-lar troops. This, too, is said to be mere drill, but, of course, with tens of thousands of troops on each side facing each other, and almost within gunshot of each other, the chances of fighting are a hundredfold increased.

times and the Tshuches and other Indian tritles of the desert plains to the south and west of the settlements.

So Chill, to make good her claim to the Bustis on which she had planted a colony, went on adding to the claims. She sent a squad of madding to the claims. She sent a squad on adding to the claims. She sent a squad on the control of the converted as the Santa Cruz River, and mades a station there. At first this station was add to be a mere guard house to head off the convicts who escaped from the settlement at Punta Arena, as the straits colony was called. Later it figured as a dealine settlement. You say that the converted in the convicts who expends the converted of the converted as a dealine settlement. The converted as a dealine settlement, the mouth of the file Negro.

Meantime—It was in 1870—the Argentina Governmen had begun to take possession deviced the first sent the converted of the converted

quoted below 80 in London. Chill has a great debt, but the lowest quotation of any bond issue is 94, while one five per cent. loan is access par. On the other hand, Argentina is a food producer of vast and growing importance in the world's markets. The internal resources of the nation are of the test, and only wretched mismanagement of affairs has brought ber into her present financial straits. Nevertheless, Argentina is not bankrout—she is atill able to buy ships and other fightling machines, and no one need suppose that she will be easily whipped because of her debts.

In short, not only is a war impending here, but it is certain to be a war of sufficient magnitude to command the attention of the civilized world. Troops to the numbers of tens of thousands, armed with the most modern weapons and appliances, will meet in the open field, while croisers of the very best English make will go hunting each other on the high seas and among the rock-bound, storm-swept injets and channels of the Cape Horn region. The men on each side will be actuated by a batred that has long been cultivated, and they will fight as the panther and the jaguar of La Plata's prairies to for the possession of a steer's carcass. No one need doubt the bravery of these troops of the temperate zone of South America, nor that the war, if there be a war, will be the bloodlest known to the history of

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Cases of Belligerency Preceding that of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corespondent, Mr. Tucker, erred in his description of the Miranda trial when he wrote that the fifth section of the Neutrality law of 1794 "is still the law of the land, having been retained in the Revised Statutes as section 5,286,"

The error has a direct bearing on the trial of the Cuban cases to which he refers as now pending in this city.

The law of 1704 was refenacted in 1797 and

amended in 1817 and 1818 for reasons not necessary now to describe, excepting so far as ecessary to point out the error of your correspondent. The case of Gelston vs. Hoyt (3 Wheaton, 246)

disclosed a flaw in our legislation, because it did not provide for insurgents unrecognized by the United States as a State or Government. It only covered a "foreign prince or State," and to remedy that defect the words "colony, district, or people" were, in 1818, added to "prince or State," but in 1832 the lawyers found a flaw in the law of 1818. Quincy was indicted under that law for fitting out the Bolivar with intent that she be used "in the service of a foreign people, that is to say, in the services of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata," to cruise against Portugal. Rio de la Plata had been by the United States recognized as a new independent State and therefore, the lawyers argued, it was not "a people" within the meaning of the law of 1818. They contended that the indictment must fall because the word "people" ta not applicable to State. The trial court had been divided in opinion on the question, but the Supreme Court decided that, although the word "people" was too general in a criminal indictnent, the defect had been cured by the videlicit. the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata," and refused to rule that "people" applied solely to

unrecognized rebels. Under that precedent the Federal District Court of California said, in the Itata case, that the unrecognized "Congressional" party in Chili were not a State or a people, under the law of 1818, and therefore that law did not apply to the Itata, because the law of 1818 covers only a "people" recognized as a State. It cited the Quincy case as sustaining that view. and exempting all insurgents, unrecognized either as a belligerent, State, or independent State, from the penalties of the statute of 1818, the effect of which view is that the words "colony, district, or people" added nothing to

prince or State." The British statute of 1819, modelled on ours, was made more comprehensive. Perhaps there had been discovery of the flaw. It adds after prince, State, or potentate" the words "or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province, or people, or of any person, or persons, exercising or assuming to exercise any power of

exercising or assuming to exercise any power of government.

If the Judges in California were right, then it follows that, till after the President shall have proclaimed that the Cubans have made a new de facto State, nobody can be punished for fitting out military expeditions or privateers in aid of the Cubans. It will not be enough that Congress has resolved. Those California Judges distinctive said that only the Executive can inform the courts of the existence of a new de facto State, and warn shipowners that their vessels are liable to seizure as prizes.

The California Judges also said that if any one shall "begin" a military expedition outside our country and the expedition shall come here for munitions of war and men, he cannot be punished under the sixth section of the law of 1818, and for the reason that the expedition was not begun within the United States.

On the California theory the Cubans are, as to getting expeditions out of the United States, better off now than they will be after recognition of them by the President as a de facto State, it will be safer to await the rulings on the point by the Federal courts in New York.

In any event, recognition or no recognition, the Cubans can buy and regularly clear at our

by the Federal courts in New York.

In any event, recognition or no recognition, the Cubans can buy and regularly clear at our Custom Houses for Cuban ports as many arms and as much powder as they please to buy and clear, and as many people can go as passengers to Cubas as see fit to go, if they are not hired or retained to go, and all are kept clear of the meshes of what the law of 1818 defines as a "military enterprise." Cubans and Spain can build or buy and operate in our country fac-

retained to go, and all are kept clear of the meshes of what the law of 1818 defines as a "military enterprise." Cubans and Spain can build or buy and operate in our country factories for the manufacture of munitions of war and powder, and can at our Custom Houses ship them for Cuba, taking only their chances in Cuban waters.

The only impediment in case of a commercial vessel is that the Captain must, to get a regular clearance at one of our Custom Houses, present to the Collector a complete manifest of the cargo, a list of passengers, and port of destination. Only when the vessel is manifestly built for warlike purposes, has a cargo chiefly of munitions of war, and a suspicious crew, must or can the Collector detain her or require bonds. He will be liable in damages if he shall refuse a clearance to or detains a commercial vessel bound for a Cuban port with even a full cargo of war materials, or even if she have on board passengers, armed or unarmed, really going to fight for Cubans in Cuba, but each going "on his hook." The United States are not bound to stop such a vessel, regularly cleared or offering to clear, at our Custom House. It is the business of Spain to prevent her entry into her Cuban ports if she wishes so to do.

But see where the doubtful California doctrins leads: If "people" always means in law a "State," and nothing besides a "State," the President Cleveland cannot recognize the insurrectionary part of the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba till it is a de facto "State." He cannot recognize persons carrying on war against Spain.

Hence the seriousness of Mr. Tucker's error.

part of the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba till it is a de facto. "State." He cannot recognize persons carrying on war against Spain.

Hence the seriousness of Mr. Tucker's error.

The bite of the Neutrality law of 1818 is in the eighth section, which has given to the President or anybody he may empower authority to use the army or navy or militia to detain any vessel, in order to prevent the carrying on of an expedition or enterprise. He can decide what is an expedition or enterprise. He can decide what is an expedition or enterprise. He can detain a vessel even after the customs officers have cleared her. He can detain her as long as he shall deem it necessary. He need not hand her over to the courts for trial. Therefore Senator Call should have addressed his recent resolution to the President.

It is a pity that the Cubans talk and write so much, and so unadvisedly. Why do they describe a mere shipment of munitions of war and the embarking of men for Cuba as an "expedition?" Why do they create a popular belief that it is unlawful for them to buy and send arms and powder to Cuban ports, and that our Government is bound to prevent the buying and sending?

The Sun declared on Tuesday that the Cuban's

sending?

The Sun declared on Tuesday that the Cuban's now own the Bermuda. If any silen is an owner of her, or in any way interested in her, then she is not entitled to an American register, or to clear at our ports as an American vessel, or to wear our flag. She will be in the condition of the Virginius if seized on the ocean by Spain. But, on the other hand, if owned by the Cuban insurgents, she can wear the Cuban flag and thus constrain the President to define her status.

IGNOTUM.

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FURNESSTHEABOLITIONIST

HIS FIGHT AGAINST STAFFRY IN CONSERVATIVE PHILADELPHIA.

Extracts from Some of His Aste-Bellum Sermons-A Prophette Utterance-The Members of His Congregation Left Rim, but Re Still Preached Abolition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.-In the abolition ovement the Rev. William Henry Furness, who died a few weeks ago, presented a necultar combination of qualities and circumstances. I mean that his contribution to the agitation was the inevitable result of the culture in which he was imbued and of the life work which absorbed him, and that it was peculiar in that probably no other active abolitionist evinced such breadth and sympathy in attacking the slave power. I have had the good fortune to have placed in my hands several of the sermons delivered by Dr. Furness between 1839 and 1861, discourses which stirred Philadelphia conservatism to its depths, which



WILLIAM H. FURNESS. Taken on his ninety-second birthday. reached two congregations out of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, severing ties of friendship which were so dear to the be loved preacher and teacher. There is a world of romance suggested in going over these old

sermons and in reflecting on the life which is behind them, covering as it did ninety-four

years of our country's most eventful history.

Dr. Furness brought to the despised antislavery cause a rare personal combination: the moral culture of generations; the training of great university; social position, and, its necessary incident, sufficient income to place him beyond financial considerations; a nature averse to combativeness, yet firm in courage, and, withal, a devotion to the principle of democratic liberty unaffected by the embitter ments of adverse personal experience. In 1825 he came from Boston, that centre of freedom's agitation, and took his position here, on the outer edge of free territory, in a community bound to the slave power by the strongest commercial, ecclesiastical, and social ties. From this exposed position, and, looking right out on the slave land itself, he denounced the iniquitous institution and warned his fellow citi-

zens of the wrath which was to come. His culture was many sided, perennial. His comprehensive sweep brought man and their affairs and conditions into proper relationships. One of the most interesting recollections of student life at the University of Pennsylvania is the sight of the venerable Furness then eighty-five years of age, listening to the Shakespearean lectures'of his eminent son, an admiring, appreciative, and severe critic. This comprehensive, enduring quality of his culture forbade any approach on his part to being a mere advocate. He was infinitely more than that. He had no special plea for any one class, no special denunciation of any other. If he advanced the cause of abolition it was on the plea that our institutions demanded universal freedom, and that, falling short of this, our Government failed in its mission among the nations of the world. If he struck at the slave-owner it was not the individual he sought to attack. It was because he hated oppression and because he was at war with a system. He felt deeply his mission to speak out for humanity. It made no difference in his mind whether the cause was that of the black man or the red man or the yellow man, the white man, the male man or the female man; he Thanksgiving discourse in 1845 he said:

"The example of this country is now exerting an influence upon the Old World, and principalities and thrones are trembling to their foundations; and across the Atlantic there i pouring hither one continuous tide of emigration from the oppressive institutions of Eu rope. But is it not plain that this country does not exert so great an influence as it might as it ought, as it must? And the reason why the solemn declaration that we have made be ples of human right and civil liberty remains soil is defiled by the presence of three millions sistency which should crimson the cheeks of every man and woman of us with intolerable shame. I pray you, brethren, not for my sake, but for your own, for the leve of God and man, hear me patiently. I will speak nothing but the truth, the truth which will remain the truth, even though I and all men should fall silent forever. I have said that the influence shameful inconsistency. I refer to the fact,

for the sake of one remark. "We are continually taunted with this inwater. From Great Britain, particularly, and British travellers come words of bitter denunciation of American slavery. And we resent these denunciations, and hurl them back, 'Look to your own slaves,' we cry to the Eng-lish, 'look to your own poor, starving and dying at the gates of your palaces! Look at that frightful mass of want and misery which burthens your own soil, and to which nothing on this side of the water, no, not even among our black slaves, is to be compared. See your paupers struggling and fighting in your almshouses for carrion which the dogs reject! Look at home and don't talk to us!' But plausible poor and oppressed of Ireland and England. and all foreign lands, have the deepest interest in our consistency, in our fidelity?

"And they may well cry out to us, and denounce our violation of our own principles, and seek to goad and madden us on to the discharge seek to goad and madden us on to the discharge of our solemn duty. For when they turn their sick and longing eyes this way, and fix them on the bright side of our institutions, and cry to their eppressors: 'Look at America:' Give us freedom like hers.'' Then their oppressors may cut their lips in contempt and reply: 'Yes, America! a pretty land of freedom that, with millions of slaves: Fine freemen those, shouting independence at the top of their voices with their feet all the while on the necks of the poor Africans! Out upon such hair faced liberty!' O, any friends, if we hold our peace much longer, the very stones in the streets will cry out! I tell you we are holding back the sacred cause of human freedom and happiness all over the world, by our failure to carry out our own professed principles. We are increasing the crushing weight of oppression, and strengthening the arm of the oppressor everywhere. And they, who are pleading fur the rights of the millions on the other skie of the Atlantic, may well shriek their denunciations in our ears. We are justifying the doubts of those who question the oracticality of free institutions, and who are giving their support to those forms of government, under which the masses lie groaning.''

His lofty, patriotic conception of our mational duties and responsibilities and the fine spirit of deliberation of his utterances, impressing at this half century of distance with the penetrating quality of his prophecy. This is an exhortation delivered years before the resealth broke out:

As were as a man is born unto trouble, as of our solemn duty. For when they turn their

signed them to a life-long bondage. We have burnanity and the precepts of Christ. And from the very first three has been a forebothm of the trouble that would come of it in the mind of every thoughtin man. It real think of the lustice of heaven. And in that conflict which he foresam must come between the oppressors and the oppressed, he declared that the heaven of the lustice of heaven. And in that conflict which he foresam must come between the oppressors and the oppressed, he declared that the heaven of the lustice of the l

The state of public sentiment in Philadeiphia at that time may be judged by the fact that every newspaper in the city refused to publish a news report of the Tabernacle meeting. The Public Ledger did finally admit an account nearly two columns long by J. Miller McKim, the Secretary of the Abolition Society. On the Secretary of the Abolition Society, on the Secretary of the Abolition Society. On the Secretary of the Abolition Secretary of the Secreta

When those words were uttered, Ulysses Grant was doing clerical work in his father's leather store at Gaisna. Lincoln had not been elected. Frederick Douglass had just resurned

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tirength, virility, and nerve power that are a revela-tion to the patient.

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any age, without pain or cutting, by a method persitarly his own, and can and does refer to cured and living patients in every part of the United States, who may be consulted as to results by mail or in person. without mercurials, stands unparalleled for rapidity,

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from England, where he had been a fugitive from the authorities of Virginia, who sought to arrest him for his supposed implication in the John Brown raid. I was the hapity experience of Dr. Furness to see his glowing Fourth of July picture realized at Philadelphia sixteen years later: to hear the Centannial hymn from the Poet of Freedom' open the great, exposition and to see Gen. Grant and Frederick Douglass the honored guests of the opening day. The Unprecedented Experience of a Chicago Policeman Hurt in the Haymarket Rick. CHICAGO, March 12 .- It must be an uncanny

great exposition and to see Gen. Grant and Frederick Lougiass the honored guests of the opening day.

In 1859, in introducing his "Marbie Faun." Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote: "No author, without a trial, can conceive of the difficulty of writing a romance about a country where there is no shadow, no antiquity, no mystery, no picturesque and gloomy wrong, nor anything but a commonplace prosperity, in a broad and simple daylight, as is happily the case with my dear native land." Yet the lives of the men who have been active in affairs during the past half century, who have seen the manifold blessings to humanity wrought by their own devotion to the greatest revolution or history, offer material for romance such as even Hawthorne never wrought upon in gloomy, picturesque, and mysterious Italy. The men are with us yet and the events still stir contending passions. When the retrospect shall be long enough, reaching back through an atmosphere freed from the dust and smoke of battle, through an air clarified and purified, through the white light of absolute human equality and freedom, figures like that of William Henry Furness will stand out in their true, heroic proportions. The great and gloomy wrong of American history will be remembered not in hatred but as appealing to what was truly best in human nature in fulfilling the mission of our free institutions.

JOHN S. DURHAM.

skrien, years later. To observed measure and segreat expectition and to see Grant eard and Frederick Douglass the honored gueste of the grant expection and to see Grant Grant and Frederick Douglass the honored gueste of the Chicago Hayman and the Company of Arthur of West and the Company of Arthur of West and the Company of Arthur of West and and simple daylight, as is happilly the broad and simple daylight, as is happilly the Company of the Company of the Chicago Hayman of the Company of the Company of the measure of the measure of the measure of the Company of the Com

service I deem the increase of the non-commisioned officers' pay the most important." As army legislation is now under consideration by

Congress, the present seems to be a fit moment for pressing this measure. Under the new tactics the battle duties of the non-commissioned offi-

the battle duties of the non-commissioned offi-cers have become more important.

A bill of Mr. Hartholdt provides that "no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or per-formance in civil life, for emolument, hire, or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engage-ment of local civilians in their respective arts, trades, or professious."

the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades, or professions."

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to use the national military parks for manœuvres of the army and the State troops, which has passed the House, may, if it becomes a law, lead to important results. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the joint camping and exercising of regulars and militia is not the lack of a place; still, this act would at least help in that direction, and it would perhaps also be accepted as an indication that Congress favors the scheme of joint military work.

A bill of interest which has received a favorable report in the House is one authorizing the Secretary of War to lend ordinance and ordinance stores for the military instruction of high schools. At the request of Gen. Breckinridge, Secretary Lamont will probably detail eight army officers to assist the force of inspectors in the annual visit to the colleges and schools which receive military instruction. It is properly considered that, as so large a number of officers are detailed for this work, it should have as thorough inspection as other duties performed by the service.

The reduction by casualty of the maximum number of hospital stewards from 120 to 100, as provided for in this year's Army bill, can be effected easily, since there are now only 107 of them. If needed, acting hospital stewards, above this authorized number of 100, could be employed.

above this authorized number of 100, could be employed.

The Senate Military Committee has reported adversely the bill to give retired officers the rank and say they would have had if promited according to their entire length of commissioned service in the requiars and volunteers. That, doubtless, ends the project for this year.

A comparatively new feature of the bootblacking business is indicated in this sign dissensation to look within your breast and actually see the pulsation of your own heart. Yet this has been the experience of Charles W. Whitney, one of the brave men in blue whe

From the Philadelphia Times.

was officer at the Goodrich School, and two years ago he was appointed at the Carrey Harrison public bath, where his star awes unruly bathers, large and small. He draws a regime salary for his service, and as long as he lives he will have a pension. The laws provide for this, but the chizens of Chicago with see that there is an assured living for every man hort at the Haymarket riot.

Whitney is a handsome man, with large gray eyes and brown moustache. Suffering has given his face the characteristics of a scholar rather than a man of muscle. His conversation with physicians have given him a scientific knowledge of anatomy, which is perhaps not so remarkable, considering he is the only man in the world who has seen his own heart.

THE LONGEST TRAVELLER.

A Russian Prince Covers 26,680 Miles in Es

A Roman, paper. L'Italia, prints an interview with Prince Constantine Wiazemsky, the Russian explorer, now recuperating in the Eter-

Russian explorer, now recuperating in the Eternal City, after a ride of 20,000 miles through Asia, taking in Mongolia, China, India, Annam, Siam, and other Eastern countries, and returning to Russia through the Caucusus.

It took him just two years and a half to make the journey. He was attacked four times by savages, and was wounded in the shoulder and in the legs. Captured by a tribe of fanatics in Thibet, he remained fifteen days in captivity, but managed to escape. I pon trotting oxen of Cambodia he rode nearly 1,000 kilometres, and in Siam his steed was an elephant. In Thibet he rode yaks, that can easily get along in dangerous and runged regions where horses would be useless, and when he could find nothing to carry him he tramped. In his long journeys on foot he took copious notes of the manners and customs of the secule, and got hold of some interesting scientific documents. In India he remained for some time in several Buddhist convents, and found out many of the secrets of the fakirs, which he intends te give to the world.

The Prince is about 40 years old. Speaking to the representative of L'Roha, who expressed his astonishment at the successful copletion of such a marvelious journey, the explorer replied with a smile: "Well, it proves, at all events, that a man is tougher than a brute. Of the twelve horses that I took with me when I started, not one came back, but here I am."

played on a boot-blacking stand: "Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes called for and de-livered at residence." SOCIETY AND SCIENCE are com-

odds. Society, for example, may demand the corset; Science derides it. Society steps daintily on high heels; Science declares them to be an anathema. It is a struggle between two great forces.

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such a harmony of powerful elements which has given

its world-wide and constantly increasing popularity. Society declares Londonderry to be simply unsurpassable

Science -- as represented by physicians everywhere -- pro-

nounces it the most valuable remedial agent known in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Bright's Disease, etc.

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